

THE DAILY REBEL.

Persons ordering THE REBEL by mail will please bear in mind that we will not receive any of the subscribers' notices, or the Alabama Insurance Companies, or those issued by private bankers in Montgomery or elsewhere. Neither will we undertake to return subscribers' notices, after the publication of this notice.

Persons receiving late Northern newspapers will greatly oblige us by the use of them. The general policy on all hands, to hear the latest intelligence from the enemy's country, and the absolute necessity to accomplish, should call to the attention of those along the front of our line in Middle Tennessee, the value of late Yankee journals. We are willing to pay cash, or to make liberal cash advances.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1863.

The late announcement, made by Northern telegrams, of the capture of Vicksburg, and other operations of a marvellous character in that quarter, were doubtless designed to perfect and certainly do keep up the consistency of the military despatches from the far West and the Valley of the Mississippi. According to the Yankee press no battle of significance has been lost outside of Virginia. Where ever there has been a chance to belie the event, there have the Generals of the North exhibited a pertinacity of falsehood truly degrading. From Missouri, on the Mississippi, in Tennessee, they herald the most enormous victories, which, it is needless to say, never occurred except in the brain of telegraphic or commanding officers. The volume which records "The Tables of the War" will certainly contain a number of pages devoted to the operations of the "Grand Army." But these things deceive nobody, and the ends obtained, or sought to be obtained by them flow rather out of their frequency than their art; for the best of their lies, as Swift said of Lord Wharton, "are detected—sometimes in an hour, often in a day, and always in a month."

The financial egg that our Congress has been incubating has "hatched out," and will, in due time, be running over the country picking up taxes. We have not its provisions, but it is understood to call for the payment of a sum ranging somewhere between sixty and eighty millions—to be paid in Treasury notes. It is an agreeable duty, therefore, to notify the people to prepare to "shell out." There is great beauty in this law. While it reduces the national debt, it also reduces individual expenditures, by reducing the volume of the circulating medium, and thereby reducing the cost of articles necessary to human sustenance. At least, such is the exposition of the financiers, and we shall hold it true till it proves itself in practice, or explodes itself. The hypothesis assumes that there will be an ample supply of the necessities of life produced, and that the reduction in the amount of the circulating medium will be absolute and permanent. The farmers will take charge of the first part of the theory, and will see that its conditions are fulfilled. As cotton is not an element included in it, they will, of course, not undertake to increase the bulk of the provision supply by the extensive culture of that staple. Rather, they will devote their attention to the "hog and hominy" style of production.

To make the reduction in the volume of currency absolute and permanent, so that the theory of cheap living may be justified by the results of the law, it was necessary that a provision should be inserted whereby no more money should get into and stay in circulation. This is supposed to have been measurably effected by creating a system of funding the government expenditures as they are incurred. Hereby the debt though paid in treasury notes, and bearing that form at the outset, is required, within six months, to be converted into one of bonds, bearing a given rate per cent. By this expedient it is proposed to absorb the Treasury notes, after the first six months, as fast as they are issued; and the public debt will be constantly funded, and the quantity of currency become somewhat constant and uniform. The amount of currency to be left in circulation is to be just so much, and no more, as will answer the purposes of the business of the country. It is not to be expected that on the first estimate and experiment, the men at Richmond could hit upon this amount to a nicety, so that everything desirable should flow out of the law on its first days' operation. But it is confidently assumed that, when the sixty or eighty millions are paid, and the breadstuffs are grown, and the Congress gets another lick or two at it by way of amendment and improvement upon observing its deficiencies, it will bring the country triumphantly out of the pecuniary bog and morasses which it was rapidly getting into at the time of the meeting of Congress.

The plan, it will be observed, is a very simple one in its nature, but a very wise one in its conception. It consists simply

in funding the public debt as it is created. The mode adopted is ingenious, inasmuch as it avoids the old method of issuing bonds, and putting them on the market for sale. The government first pays its debts in its own Treasury notes, bearing no interest; then it turns around to the creditor, and proposes to give him interest-bearing bonds for the notes. The note-holder accepts the proposition, and the business is settled. The goodness of the note and the bond is the same—both depending on the solvency of the Government; and the interest which the bonds bears gives it greater value than the notes and induces the exchange. If the conversion of the notes into bonds were made compulsory, it would be so much the better.

This process, it is readily seen, could be made to cover the entire public expenditure, and relieve the people of all present taxation. The tax, however, is the absolute payment of the debt so far as it goes—the funding only postpones the evil day, and really increases the burden by bearing interest upon the principal. It is true economy, therefore, to pay as much of our expenses as possible as we go along. Sixty or eighty millions looks rather formidable; but with a circulation of near five hundred millions the people will find it easy to pay. At last, it is merely taking out of one pocket and putting into the other.

Upon the whole, we look upon this law, as we understand its main features, as the most wholesome of all the financial schemes which have yet been devised. To that class of persons—and there is such a class, against whose interests it is to pay principal, and against whose principle it is to pay interest, this and all other tax measures will prove unacceptable.

We learn from the Knoxville Register, that the celebrated Wetmore farms will be offered for sale under the Sequestration Laws on the 21st of April. The lands are situated in Polk county, celebrated for the inexhaustible resources of copper and other minerals immediately at the base of the mountain, at the point where the beautiful Hiwassee finds a passage through the Chilhowee. In 1834 they attracted the eye of that shrewd speculator, Mr. W. Wetmore, who at that time was trading largely in real estate in and around Nashville, and who, we believe, was one of the founders of the fair city of Edgeland. This Wetmore, however, was a man of limited means, but of great taste, and seeing the prospective advantages of the lands and water power under consideration, immediately brought them to the attention of Wm. S. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, the celebrated millionaire who, in a single entertainment, could rival the nobility of England in the lavish expenditure of his thousands. We allude to the celebrated champagne given to Dickens by him on the occasion of the visit of the author to the United States.

Wetmore caught at the idea of the establishment of a manufacturing city in East Tennessee, which should in future be the rival of the Lowell and Lynn of his own New England. The purchase was made, but like many other enterprises in East Tennessee and other portions of the South, the original purpose was not carried out, for reasons obvious to every one, that is, that the South heretofore, instead of relying on herself, and co-operating with those who would have brought prosperity to her doors, has been content to be "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" to finish some New England.

One of the Yankee prisoners here yesterday, asked a guard if he knew "where a toller could get a drink of whiskey?" "Well, no," said the ragged custodian—"but stranger yer kin git a first rate article of turpentine round the corner, an I reckon that won't pizen your blue stomach!" "What does he say, Bill?" said another prisoner.

"Why he wanted I should drink about gill of turpentine; teller warn't burn us out; wish to he—I was all ter hand!"

Maffit, the celebrated Revivalist and father of the Florida's commander, when a young man tossed up a silver half dollar to decide his destiny. "Heads" the pulpit; "Tails" the stage. "Heads" won, and the world lost a Garrick, but gained a Whitfield. We can't decide our destiny that way—haven't got "nary half dollar." Haven't felt the roughness of one in a "coon's age."

Mr. John B. Thrasher, of Texas, has been appointed Superintendent of the Telegraphic News Agency of the Press Association of the Confederate States. We trust he will be Thrasher enough to separate the telegraphic chaff we have been in the habit of getting, from the wheat to have received, but didn't.

The Planter who attempts to raise cotton this summer instead of corn, will run more risk of starvation, than any one else. The Government, (if the article is scarce) will be bound to seize the corn in the planter's crib, and the pork in his smoke house; rather than see the soldiers starve.

A Mrs. Parella, 741, Greenwich street, New York, wants to adopt a little girl with black eyes, aged 18 months; also two male infants, from one to eight months old.

"Soft little children to come into me"—in small *Parallels*, says Mrs. P.

A New York paper says that the notorious George Sanders was actually in New York about a fortnight previous to his departure for Europe from Halifax; also, that he was the guest of a well-known citizen on Murray Hill.

A good many paragraphs have been printed about Lincoln's having an officer to send him to Antietam, "in sight of the sightless dead," the song of "Jim along Josie." It's about time he was singing his "Jim along Josie—Hooker."

Many are deceived in brilliant, fanciful people, because they do not trouble themselves to look beneath the sparkling surface, for the deeper current of feeling and passion that flows serenely silent and concealed, below.

A convention of proprietors of weekly newspapers having been proposed, the *Lancaster Reporter* suggests that it meet in Mason on Thursday, the 9th day of April.

Gen. Hooker, the Northern paper says, is making himself popular with his men by feeding them well. "That's right Joe. Fatten them well. It's about our 'hog-killing time.'"

Patriot Farmer! every grain of corn you plant this summer is a bullet in the heart of the enemy of our country. And that's a leader in twenty words.

A Court of Inquiry in the case of Major General Lovell, meets soon at Jackson, Miss. Generals H. H. H. and D. D. D. compose the Court.

Wm. Pace, a member of the 33d Va. Regiment was shot last Saturday for desertion. Requested in "Pace!"

The Yankees ought to change the name of Spring Hill to Spring-trap.

A Young Lady's Visit to a Hospital.—A correspondent of the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, among other reminiscences of the camp, gives the following, in which a young lady and a sick soldier were the chief actors:

The Doctor was doing the gallant to a number of ladies, who had visited his ward. One of the young ladies, to whom he was most exclusively agreeable, was distributing tracts to the convalescents. She stopped by the bedside of a poor, thin, miserably dilapidated specimen of a soldier, a regular hospital patient, and began a conversation with him—

"Poor fellow! you have been sick a long time, I suppose?" "Yes, I haven't bin with my ridgement nigher a year. Only stood guard once since I come out. I can't had nary well day since I left."

"You should use your time to read these tracts and the Bible, and try to be a good soldier for the next world. Do you keep a diary?" "Yes, um. I've had the diary, right, right, about six months, that I ain't bin fit for nothing. I took a heap of truck, and a power of doctor's stuff for him; and now I have a powerful misery in my side, and a hurtin' in my back, and I ain't got nothing what's done me any good till yet."

INVASION OF SONORA BY THE FRENCH.—The delegate from New Mexico in the Yankee Congress has received advice from El Paso, Chihuahua, that the French, 8000 strong, had captured Guzman, and were marching on Hermosillo, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora. The reason assigned for this invasion is said to be in consequence of Governor Pezuela confiscating the goods of Frenchmen and banishing them from Sonora.

Guzman (pronounced Ymaz) is said to be the finest port and harbor on the Pacific coast, and Hermosillo, the capital, a town of considerable importance. The climate and the country, about there is represented as very fine.

Japanication in New York. It is stated has resolved itself into clubs of belles, married and unmarried, of twenty each; and once a week they meet to sip egg-nog and chocolate, nibble frosted cake, gossip, and ostensibly make shirts for the soldiers. The clubs are especially exclusive, and are the rage, but the shirts are not numerous.—*Carolinian*.

"What the fiend" does a woman care for a shirt without a man in it?

Wm. Gilmore Shuman, in his new novel entitled "Paddy McQuinn," proposes "Apalohia," as the poetical name of the Southern Confederacy.

From the way the Yankees talk about hanging Southern people, we suppose they would like to call it "throat latch."

But suppose the corn should run out—what then?—*Albion Telegraph*. Run out after it—and fetch it back.

THE PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOPS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The English Churchman, of January 8, publishes the Pastoral Letter of the Confederate Bishops in full, with the following comment:

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS.—On the 6th of October, 1776, a resolution was passed recommending to the several provincial assemblies, and committees of public safety, to arrest and secure any person in their respective colonies who going at large, might in their opinion endanger the safety of the colony or the liberty of America.

On the 11th January, 1776, Congress ordered that persons refusing to receive the Continental bills in payment, or who should obstruct and discourage the circulation thereof, should, on conviction, be deemed, published and treated as an enemy of the country, and be precluded from all trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of the colonies.

On the 4th of March, a resolution was passed recommending a general disarming of all affected persons throughout the colonies.

On the 16th April, 1776, it was announced to the council of safety of Maryland to seize the person and papers of Gov. Eden to be seized and secured in consequence of a belief that he had been carrying on a correspondence with the British ministry dangerous to the liberties of America.—*U. S. Laws*.

The Marshall Republican has an account of the capture of the notorious traitor Martin D. Hart, and twenty-three men. Hart and his men were of the Jack Hamilton crowd. Last summer, if we remember rightly, he left Northern Texas with his squad for Missouri. There they entered the Federal service. On the 16th of January, Hart and his men appeared in the rear of our force near Sugar Land mountain, and captured and paroled a number of our men. The next day got after him. He encountered two of the command, and represented to them that he and a body of men were Texas refugees on their way to join Hart, and desired to find his camp. Hart's men believing Crump's statement, conducted him to the camp of the traitors. They embraced Hart and twenty-five men, one of whom was killed, and another it is supposed, got away. Hart, with twenty-three men was taken.

We doubt not Hart has quit enacting treason to Texas before this time.

THE LONDON INDEX.—All friends of the Confederate cause are earnestly requested to forward, at their earliest convenience, to the London Index, the military movements and condition of arms in America. They may rely upon the most scrupulous accuracy being observed; that no names of individuals will be published without their consent, and that the Index will be published in a responsible name. Southern newspapers of any date, will be used and acceptable presents.

For the convenience of the Index's distant subscribers, all the receipts for subscriptions signed by any of the Confederate States, will be recognized at the Index office.

Subscribers in the South will have their paper supplied through J. W. Holtz, Esq., of the Confederate States' Consular Agent at London, who has kindly tendered his services in this respect during the continuance of the blockade.

Subscription, 25s. per annum—post paid 30s. payable in advance. All communications to be addressed, and Postoffice orders made payable to J. B. Hopkins, 18 Boulevard des Capucines, London, W. C. Agency for the Confederate States, 270 Rue St. Honoré, Paris.—(Charleston Courier).

The Army of the Potomac.

New York, February 24.—The Times' special from Washington states that Gen. Hooker has been in the city, and was today in consultation with the President and Secretary of War.

Late accounts from the army of the Potomac indicate a greatly improved discipline, and give promise of a state of efficiency never before known there. The army is making successful progress against the enemy, capturing supplies, and gaining valuable information.

Shanghai goods into the rebel lines have nearly terminated. Despatch is becoming a serious enterprise, and is rapidly diminishing.

The frequent capture of mails going to Richmond bids fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason.

Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the position, force, and plans of the rebels. Our cavalry has shared the general improvement, and now, under Gen. Stoneman's command, may safely be said to equal in efficiency that of the rebel Stuart.

DEATH CAUSED BY SWALLOWING FALSE TEETH.—On Saturday afternoon an inquiry was held at the residence of Mrs. Mary Barrington, aged 65, which occurred from swallowing a plate of false teeth. James Stephens said that last Tuesday, deceased, while walking across the road, put both hands to her breast, and uttered a piercing scream. He caught her and placed her on the sofa. He thought she was in a fit, and ran for help. She died almost immediately in great agony. Dr. J. Reilly said that he was called in and found deceased had swallowed her false teeth. He was unable to pierce the throat, and the metal plates were the corresponding portion of the metal plate fixed to the palate. The metal was of the common material, and was so soft that the nail could be easily put through it. It was highly dangerous, and was rapidly dissolving. There was a lump of plaster in the mouth, and no doubt in biting the plate broke, and deceased swallowed it. She died from slow suffocation. The jury returned a verdict that deceased lost her life through misadventure.—(Hingham paper).

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—We see it stated in one of our exchanges that Mr. J. S. Thrasher, of Atlanta, is announced as General Manager of the Press Association. The gentleman referred to is not a citizen of Atlanta, but of Macon, we believe, and is well known as the former publisher of a journal in Cuba, and was for some time connected with the press of New Orleans. The Press Association of the Confederacy was organized in securing his services as its General Manager. We may confidently look now for a better system of telegraphic intelligence to the daily press of the South. The Mr. Thrasher who resides in Atlanta, and who is so well known in our State, as to have caused the mistake referred to, is Mr. John J. Thrasher, alias, "Cotton John," by which familiar and affectionate appellation he is more widely known.—*Atlanta Int.*

MEMPHIS DANGEROUS.—The Memphis correspondent of the *St. Louis Republic*, under date of Feb. 22, writes that the Memphis City of the Memphis is in a dangerous position. The Memphis is in a dangerous position. The Memphis is in a dangerous position.

THE PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOPS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The English Churchman, of January 8, publishes the Pastoral Letter of the Confederate Bishops in full, with the following comment:

It is characteristic, eloquent and important document, and has not been previously published here, we believe; but its skillful gilding over of the "domestic institution" of slavery calls for our protest.

The New York Church Journal, promising to publish it in the next number, says of it, "its whole tone and spirit are noble and beautiful in the extreme."

Conversation heard on Meridian and Jackson Railroad, at Chumkey River. Dramatic Person Civilian and Soldier.

Civilian.—Terrible smash up! How many persons were drowned here?

Soldier.—They got out twenty eight bodies. Civilian.—Think they are all out?

Soldier.—No. Civilian (laugh with horror).—Why don't they get them out?

Soldier.—Trouble, air, trouble! By G—, air, they wouldn't have got the twenty eight out, but they wanted to see if they had passengers airt—*Mobile Tribune*.

A RECRUIT.—General Burling, who is now transmuting over the people of Memphis, is a degenerate South Carolinian. He was born in Charleston, November 29th, 1815, was a lieutenant of a South Carolina regiment in the Florida war, and emigrated to Illinois in 1845.

Advertisements.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at this office.

Tennessee River Bottom Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE. A large tract of land situated on the Tennessee River 5 miles South East of Jasper, and 11 miles from Shell Mound, on the N. & C. R. R. There are about 200 acres of bottom land included in the tract, with about 200 acres cleared, and an inexhaustible supply of timber. Parties desiring to purchase will address me at Jasper, Tennessee.

RUNAWAY—\$100 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, at Dublin, Ga. There is a runaway about 24 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, weight about 145 pounds, brown complexion, with decayed teeth, stands and walks very erectly; he wears a light blue cloth colored frock coat, and brown cap. He has a brother in Chattanooga, and may be either lurking about here, or endeavoring to make his way to Middle Tennessee, where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the boy's apprehension and delivery to R. H. All of Atlanta, Ga., or for his confinement in jail so that I can get him.

ANY PERSON.

WANTED: A Substitute, can be furnished by inquiring at this office.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Boy, 21 years of age. Enquire of D. KAYLOR.

LEIPER & MENIFEE.

PRODUCER DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MARKET 3d door North Market House.

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FOR SALE.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

FOR one of good character and health, good wages will be paid. Apply to H. Gentry, at E. T. R. R. Depot.

CANDY CANDY!

JUST received several hundred pounds assorted candy, for sale wholesale and retail.

GENERAL ORDERS.

TO HIRE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

CITY LOTS IN CHATTANOOGA, AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN HAMILTON AND BUREAU COUNTIES—HORSE POWER &c.

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